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Every man and woman who would enjoy good health this Spring, and would have such life and strength as not to be a slacker, but equal to anything, must have an abundance of iron in the blood.

The new iron tonic, Peptiron, combines this valuable metal in medicinal form so that it is easily absorbed and readily assimilated.

Peptiron also includes pepsin, nux, celery, gentian and other tonics—nerve helps, digestives and carminatives—a health-giving medicine in the form of chocolate-coated pills, convenient and pleasant to take. It has given entire satisfaction in cases of anemia or thin blood, paleness, nerve debility, brain-fag. One or two Peptiron after each meal will quickly tell a story of marvelous results.

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Proposals for COAL

The Board of Trustees of the Georgia State Sanitarium, Milledgeville, Ga., invites proposals up to 10 a.m., April 17th, 1918, to furnish said institution with 10,000 tons of Straight Run of Mine Steam Coal and 1,000 tons of "Round" Domestic Coal, size 4 to 2 inches, deliveries to be made during the term of the contract, as may be directed by the institution. Bidders will be required to state the location of the mine from which the proposed coal would be shipped, the proximate analysis of the coal and the guaranteed B. T. U.

The bidder is requested to state in his proposal the prevailing freight rate from his shipping point to Milledgeville, Ga.

The successful bidder will be required to make an approved bond in the sum of \$5,000 as surety for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Address proposals to
Board of Trustees,
Georgia State
Sanitarium,
Milledgeville, Ga.

**VICTORY AHEAD
HANGS ON SHIPS**

Only Tremendous Rush of Production Can Save the Day.
Some Hopeful Aspects.

TIDING OVER THE CRISIS

By Requisition Private Craft.
Situation Unsatisfactory in British Yards.

By David Lawrence.
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Washington, March 23.—Explains made by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, as to the status of allied tonnage losses brought very little satisfaction here, for what is mostly desired now is some data on the exact amount of shipbuilding being done in British yards.

From the beginning the tendency has been to expect that America's tremendous resources would save the situation, but while temporary expedients are being resorted to, such as the seizure of the Dutch ships and the requisitioning of private vessels right and left, together with a curtailment of imports and exports of nonessential goods, the outstanding fact is that during the month of January the production in England was far below what it should have been.

Labor troubles are largely responsible, and although Washington is far away from London, such men as are informed about events abroad do not feel that sufficiently stern measures are being adopted to deal with the situation. By constantly depending upon America, the urgency of the tonnage situation is not brought home to the workers abroad.

Permit Optimistic View.

There are certain facts, however, which permit of a optimistic view of the future, though unfortunately they cannot be taken as a basis for complete confidence, because the tactics of the enemy are constantly changing. But, such as they are, they can afford comfort in a situation in which obviously the whole success of our ocean transportation program depends.

In the first place it can be stated definitely that the rate of destruction of submarines is almost equal to the production of undersea craft. The British very properly suppress the number of German submarines sunk, because a great many are lost through accidental causes.

German crews go out and never return and the morale of those being enlisted for submarine service has been steadily weakened by the British policy. But from such statistics as are available, it is true that, irrespective of the losses by accident, the American and British losses are steadily lagging the submarines.

To beat the submarines which are continuing their depredations on allied shipping, there must, nevertheless, be an upward curve in production. In America the program is moving along fairly well, with the prospect of continued improvement in the spring and summer. But while the United States has been going forward, Great Britain has been going backward.

Shipowners in England are outspokenly critical in their comment on the British government's labor policy, but this is, of course, a matter in which no official on this side of the water would care to be quoted.

Yet if the tonnage losses, as announced by Sir Eric Geddes, continue without a marked increase in new shipping, the necessity for a frank statement of just what America is doing will be developed, and it will come in a similarly explicit set of figures from the British government.

To Speech of Sir Eric Geddes.

The speech of Sir Eric Geddes made to be made to appease a general demand for facts. Some inkling of the widespread confusion about tonnage losses and dissatisfaction with the British shipbuilding program had reached here before the first lord of the admiralty came out in the open with figures.

Fear that the enemy might get comfort out of delays and handicaps has been responsible for the policy of secrecy, but the time has approached when the maximum effect will be obtained only by a statement of the truth.

Not infrequently optimistic surveys of the American shipbuilding program are used to refute the idea of any crisis. Yet as viewed from Washington there should not be any reliance on any one factor, but a general drive on all sides to produce tonnage, regardless of what another nation may be doing.

Unquestionably the addition of Dutch tonnage is going to tide the allies over for the spring months.

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It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permit sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to treatment in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

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**KAISER IN COMMAND
ON WESTERN FRONT**

London, March 23.—Today's German official announcement received here states that Emperor William is in command on the western front.

This announcement is regarded as further evidence that the emperor has staked his all on an offensive, hoping to win and go down in history as the victor in this great and decisive world conflict.

Dispatches from Amsterdam picture the emperor at Spa, Belgium, which is being kept isolated for a radius of fifteen kilometers. The German crown prince, Field Marshal Viscount von Hindenburg, Gen. Von Ludendorff and other prominent Germans also are reported there with him.

when, indeed, they expect to have anti-submarine devices working so well that heavy gains in tonnage will result through appreciable diminution in the effectiveness of the U-boat.

So, while there is really no special cause for gloom either from the facts disclosed by Sir Eric Geddes or the facts available here, nevertheless it proves that only by great or more consistent efforts at production will the final victory over the submarine be accomplished.

**SIXTY-TWO NAMES ON
LIST OF CASUALTIES**

Pershing Reports Two Men Killed in Action, Thirteen Missing in Action.

Washington, March 23.—Sixty-two names appear on yesterday's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces, including two men killed in action and thirteen missing in action.

Eighteen of the missing were killed by accident, one died of wounds, nine were severely wounded and twenty-one slightly wounded.

The list follows:

Killed in Action.

Captain—Henry H. Fall (previously reported wounded).

Died of Accident.

Private—Sylvester P. Sullivan.

Missing in Action.

Sergeant—Joseph Stonina.

Corporals—John Payne, Edward E. Struck.

Privates—Rudolph M. Backus, Wm. O. Carrender, Hans Larsen, Hugh O'Neill, Hector E. Hinton, Barney Boggs, Marcus Hansen, Adelbert Morrey, Samuel J. Peters, John Taracka.

Sergeant—Michael L. McElhinney.

Died of Disease.

Corporals—Alfred H. Israel, Alfred J. Renaud.

Privates—Herman Bacon, Chas. E. Bigger, Eylan Brillhart, Allen K. Hartman, Henry K. Larsen, M. L. Michelsen, Walter H. Owens, Henry Perry, Wm. T. Robbins, Robert Smith, Elmer Spears, John M. Trimble.

Died of Wounds.

Private—Bolshev Grochelski.

Wounded Severely.

Lieutenant—Harry W. Goos.

Corporal—Harry G. Stuckler.

Privates—Stanley Aranesy, Simon Gondol, Oliver W. Morrison, James J. O'Donnell, Carl Anderson, George B. Greer, Abraham Lepofsky.

Slightly Wounded.

Lieutenants—Lee M. Pickett, Chas. G. Roberts, Chief Mechanic George La-Victoria.

Sergeants—Kenneth V. Hughes, Lonnie Winsted.

Corporals—Floyd Heath, Elmer Partlow, Jack Heavy, Mechanic Frank E. Blossom.

Privates—Robt. A. Foster, S. E. Heatrice, Edmund Riolinski, Chas. E. Bigger, Leslie S. Emerson, Basil Glass, Oliver W. Holmes, Earl E. Kastner, Mike Peoris, Michael Tymchok, Fred S. Yates, Fred V. Gould.

PRODUCTION IMPROVED

Washington, March 23.—The latest figures on production of war materials were given to the senate military committee today by the war council.

Reports gone over in detail at the conference showed that the output of the great many articles is increasing rapidly, although there still are delays in the delivery of others.

The war council, members of the committee said, has not determined the cause of the delay in the aviation program and will not be able to do so until it has a report from the special commission appointed to investigate the subject.

Production of small arms and light accoutrements, it was said, is increasing. Supplies of rifles were said to be more than sufficient. Production of the Lewis machine gun for aircraft also was reported far ahead of estimates, with the Brownings machine gun output equal to estimates.

The ocean transportation situation was said to be improving greatly. Transports and supply ships are being handled more efficiently and taking less time for round trips.

NEGRO FINED AND BOYS DRAW LECTURE

With four Highland Park youths as witnesses against them, Lee Durrell and Mary Reed, both colored, alleged to have been guilty of degenerate immorality with a number of boys of that suburb, faced very, very badly in Judge Martin Fleming's court Saturday morning.

Total fines of \$300 and costs were chalked up against Durrell on the court docket. There were set down on this book five cases of disorderly conduct and a case of keeping a disorderly house. In addition, Lee was held to the grand jury under bonds of \$4,000.

Fines of \$150 and costs were recorded against Reed on the docket, there being two charges of disorderly conduct and a charge of keeping a disorderly house set down thereon. He was also placed under bonds of \$4,000.

His honor gave the boys who appeared against the accused negroes a stern lecture, and warned them about their future conduct and what action he would take in the event they failed to tread the straight and narrow path.

Detectives Robert Peace and Joe Paradio were the officers in the cases.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH TOLLS RISE OWING TO CHEAP LIRE

Rome, Feb. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Foreign telegraph rates have been increased 40 per cent, owing to the depreciation of Italian money, a dollar bringing an exchange of 8 1/2 lire instead of 5 lire before the war.

Presented Solid Front.

It is reported that in one section the Germans came across No Man's Land in regular formation and gaps in the ranks were quickly filled in to present a solid front. The Germans are said to have stopped when they reached the barbed wire and have cut it by hand under a heavy fire from rifles, machine guns and artillery. However, the report is not verified, but it is certain that the Germans advanced in more dense formations than ever before and naturally suffered grievous casualties.

Six German divisions Thursday delivered a very heavy attack against the British south of St. Quentin. Despite the fact that the enemy had a superiority in numbers, the British hung doggedly to their posts throughout the day and it was only after the Germans had stopped the assault that the British withdrew their lines somewhat in order to give them protection by means of the Oise river and the flooded ground around it. A further attack here will be extremely costly to the enemy.

GERMANS SUFFER VERY HEAVY LOSSES

Washington, March 23.—French official dispatches regarding Premier Clemenceau's statement in the lobby of the house of deputies quote the premier as having said information which had reached him was that the resistance of the British army on the lines of the Aisne and Scarpe had been significant and that the Germans suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

**ALLIES SECOND LINE
PENETRATED---BERLIN**

German Dispatch Claims Positions Between Fontaine Les Croisilles and Moeuvres Entered and Villages Captured—British Counter-Attacks Reported Failure.

Berlin, March 23.—Between Fontaine Les Croisilles and Moeuvres, German forces penetrated into the second enemy position and captured two villages, army headquarters announced today. British counter-attacks failed.

So far, the statement announces, 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and 300 machine guns have been taken.

The two villages taken on the Fontaine-Moeuvres front were Vaulx-Vraucourt and Morchies. (The former village is about three and one-half miles and the latter about two and one-half miles behind the former British front.)

Between Connelieu and the Omignon stream, the statement says, the first two enemy positions were penetrated and the heights west of Gouzeaucourt, Heudicourt and Villers-Faucou were captured.

Between the Omignon stream and the Somme after the capture of the first enemy position the Germans made their way through Holnon wood and fought across the heights of Savoy and Rouppe, penetrating into the third hostile position.

Driven Over Crozat Canal.

South of the Somme the Germans broke through the hostile lines, adds the report, and in an uninterrupted forward movement drove the enemy over the Crozat canal towards the west.

The announcement says the Germans are standing before the third enemy position. It reports that the British evacuated their positions in the bend south of Cambrai and were pushed by the Germans through Demicourt, Fiesqueres and Ribecourt.

FORCE CROSSING OF OISE.

Berlin (Via London), March 23.—A crossing over the Oise, west of La Fere (12 miles south of St. Quentin),

was forced by Jaeger battalions, it is announced.

The announcement follows:

"Under the command of the emperor and king, the battle of attack against the British front near Arras, Cambrai and St. Quentin has been proceeding two days. Yesterday also good progress was made.

"Divisions of Crown Prince Rupprecht stormed the heights north and northwest of Croisilles. Between Fontaine-Les-Croisilles and Moeuvres they penetrated into the second enemy position and captured the villages, situated there, of Vaulx-Vraucourt and Morchies. Strong British counter-attacks failed. Between Gouzeaucourt and the Omignon stream the first two enemy positions were penetrated. The heights west of Gouzeaucourt, Heudicourt and Villers-Faucou were captured, and in the valley of the Cologne stream Rolsell and Marquais were stormed."

BRITISH TROOPS FALLING BACK TO PREPARED POSITS

(Continued from Page One.)

tempt to hold the front line trenches everywhere. Good defensive tactics usually aim at organizing resistance so that the further the enemy advances the stronger will be the opposition he meets.

Taking the situation as a whole the British are well satisfied with the results of the first stage of the fighting. They undoubtedly lost several ruined villages and the Germans probably will make much of their capture, but the defenders have held on amazingly well and worked terrible slaughter among the attackers.

Intense in Two Sectors.

The fighting today was greatest in intensity on two sectors—one northwest of Cambrai and the other southwest. The fighting on the northern front was about Bullecourt, while Harcourt is the southern center.

A bright sun came out at midday and aviators were most active, the British aviators flying at very low altitudes and using their machine guns against the opposing infantry.

Before they attacked today on the sector between the Canal du Nord and Croisilles, on the northern battle front, the Germans for four hours smothered the British with every conceivable form of hate which a gun could throw. The enemy depended largely upon large numbers of trench mortars to cut the wire entanglements. The British had warnings that the Germans would use great quantities of gas shells. This proved to be true, although there was nothing new in the type of the gas and the British gas masks appear to have been most effective.

The British tanks and their officers fought for hours with their gas masks on, but even this drawback could not dampen their jubilation at the havoc they caused as the German infantry presented itself in the form of pointblank targets. Nine German divisions negotiated the assault in this section, but they met with strenuous resistance. British machine gunners did terrible execution as the Germans moved forward.

As on Thursday, the Germans today depended on tremendous artillery bombardments and massed attacks with great numbers of troops to achieve results. At least forty German divisions have been identified and the German artillery concentration is the greatest that has been seen on the west.

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